

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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A D V I S O R Y

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS
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(II)

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department
of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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Classification of Offenses

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary-breaking or entering; larceny-theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (b) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft)*.—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 6 months of 1935. The data are presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. For the smaller communities the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used. The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 6 months of 1932-35.

Year	Cities	Population
1932	1,536	52,693,749
1933	1,606	54,205,740
1934	1,645	62,319,945
1935	1,949	63,270,583

The above comparison shows that during the first half of 1935 there was an increase of 304 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1934, the population represented by those cities being 950,638.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	983	867	88	60,281,688	57,505,302	95
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	36	97	29,695,500	29,415,100	99
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	56	98	7,850,312	7,726,812	99
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	95	91	6,980,407	6,390,870	92
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	177	93	6,638,544	6,172,621	93
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	594	503	84	9,116,925	7,790,899	86

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,082 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 15,765,281. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

In making a study of local crime conditions, one of the most interesting and significant types of examinations that can be made is a comparison with the community's record for prior years. However, police administrators will doubtless desire, in addition, to make comparisons between the figures for their communities and average figures for other cities of the same size throughout the United States. In order to make possible that type of comparison, figures for the majority of urban communities with population in excess of 10,000 are presented in table 1, with subdivision into five groups as to size of

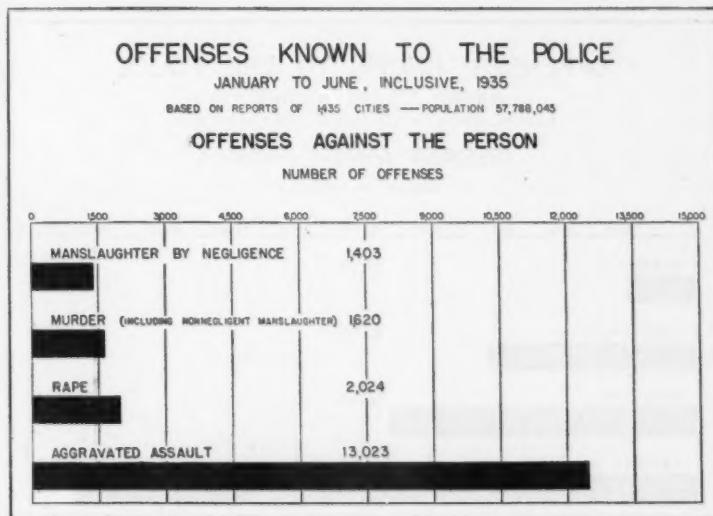


FIGURE 1.

city. The figures for the sixth group are based on the reports of a large number of urban communities with less than 10,000 inhabitants, but there is as yet a considerable portion of the smaller urban communities not included in the reporting area. The compilation discloses that, in general, cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. However, there are several instances in which the rates do not vary directly with the size of city.

An examination of the figures for the total of 1,435 cities representing a population of 57,788,045 indicates that more than 95 percent of the reported crimes were offenses against property, whereas the remainder were crimes against the person. It should be observed in this connection that for purposes of uniform crime reporting, robbery is classed as an offense against property.

There were more than twice as many larcenies as burglaries reported, and if offenses of auto theft are included in the larceny group, the ratio becomes more than 3 to 1. Offenses of robbery were the least frequently committed of the crimes against property. Nevertheless, there were 20,126 robberies reported by the cities included in this tabulation during the first half of 1935. A percentage distribution of the offenses included in table 1 is shown herewith:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	716.7	100.0	Robbery.....	34.8	4.9
Larceny.....	367.5	51.3	Aggravated assault.....	22.5	3.1
Burglary.....	159.7	22.3	Rape.....	3.5	.5
Auto theft.....	123.4	17.2	Murder.....	2.8	.4
			Manslaughter.....	2.5	.3

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

JANUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE, 1935

BASED ON REPORTS OF 1,435 CITIES — POPULATION 57,788,045

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

NUMBER OF OFFENSES

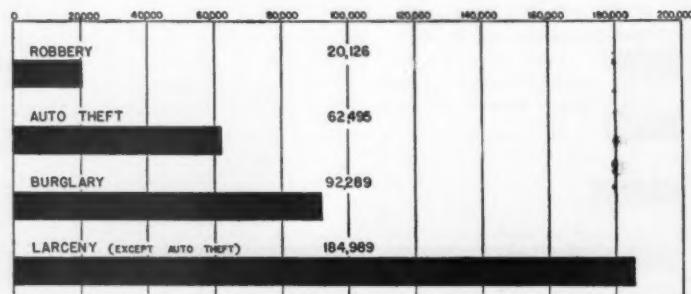


FIGURE 2.

Most of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, whose reports are represented in table 1 furnished information concerning the number of larcenies in which the value of the property stolen was more than \$50 in value as distinguished from the lesser violations in which the property was under \$50 in value. The compilation based thereon is as follows:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	\$50 and over in value	Under \$50 in value
26 cities over 250,000; total population, 18,389,300: Number of offenses known.....	8,717	56,226
Rate per 100,000.....	47.4	305.8
48 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,647,112: Number of offenses known.....	3,282	26,008
Rate per 100,000.....	49.4	391.3

It will be observed that for both larceny subdivisions, cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants report somewhat lower rates than the group II communities.

Portions of the data in table 1 are graphically presented in charts 1 and 2.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,002,500:								
Number of offenses known.....	873	1,918	1,134	13,354	6,474	45,125	81,824	32,550
Rate per 100,000.....	3.0	3.4	3.9	46.0	22.3	155.6	379.7	149.0
GROUP II								
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,187,612:								
Number of offenses known.....	252	122	262	2,399	1,980	15,688	31,485	11,016
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	1.7	3.6	33.4	27.5	218.3	438.0	153.3
GROUP III								
87 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,894,709:								
Number of offenses known.....	172	128	155	1,702	1,805	10,632	23,768	7,222
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	2.2	2.6	28.9	30.6	180.4	403.2	122.5
GROUP IV								
152 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,275,789:								
Number of offenses known.....	117	83	145	1,161	1,167	8,564	20,733	5,419
Rate per 100,000.....	2.2	1.6	2.7	22.0	22.1	162.3	393.0	102.7
GROUP V								
420 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,461,300:								
Number of offenses known.....	128	95	177	991	1,108	7,968	18,551	4,386
Rate per 100,000.....	2.0	1.5	2.7	15.3	17.1	123.3	287.1	67.9
GROUP VI								
689 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,966,135:								
Number of offenses known.....	78	57	151	519	480	4,312	8,628	1,902
Rate per 100,000.....	2.0	1.4	3.8	13.1	12.3	108.7	217.5	48.0
Total 1,435 cities; total population, 57,788,045:	1,620	1,403	2,024	20,126	13,023	92,289	184,989	62,495
Number of offenses known.....	2.8	2.5	3.5	34.8	22.5	159.7	367.5	123.4
Rate per 100,000.....								

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,274,300.

² The number of offenses and rate for larceny-theft are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 21,549,300.

³ The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,848,200.

⁴ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,433 cities with a total population of 56,059,845.

⁵ The number of offenses and rate for larceny-theft are based on reports of 1,433 cities with a total population of 50,334,845.

⁶ The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports of 1,434 cities with a total population of 50,633,745.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1935

The compilation of monthly crime trends (table 2), based on figures for the first half of 1935 indicates variations which in general follow the trends for prior years. The figures for murder for the second quarter of the year are slightly higher than for the first 3 months. It is interesting to note that the murder figure for April is the highest for any of the 6 months included in the tabulation. This has also been true for 1934 and 1933.

The compilation shows further that figures for aggravated assault are substantially higher during the second quarter of the year. This is definitely in accord with the trend evidenced in prior years. Similarly, the downward trends in the robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft figures are in harmony with the data for previous years.

In connection with the high figure for rape recorded for May, it should be noted that one community listed 41 such cases during May, which is an unusually high number.

TABLE 2.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 87 cities over 100,000, January to June, inclusive, 1935

[Total population, 36,190,112, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slau- ghter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
January	6.6	15.6	7.1	101.2	37.8	340.7	610.8	239.3
February	6.0	4.9	6.6	90.5	43.2	353.9	621.9	243.3
March	5.9	6.5	7.9	89.6	47.4	370.7	658.2	263.3
April	6.8	7.1	6.8	89.0	47.7	342.4	646.4	250.4
May	6.0	5.7	9.8	76.7	51.8	314.9	611.8	230.7
June	6.1	4.6	7.8	72.0	52.3	294.0	606.7	216.9
January to June	6.2	5.7	7.7	87.0	46.7	335.0	626.0	240.7

¹ Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 85 cities with a total population of 34,461,912.

² Daily averages for larceny—theft are based on reports of 85 cities with a total population of 28,736,912.

³ Daily averages for auto theft are based on reports of 86 cities with a total population of 29,035,812.

⁴ The high rape average for May is largely due to the receipt of a single report listing 41 such offenses.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-35

In order to make possible yearly comparisons of the number of offenses recorded, there is shown in table 3 the number of offenses reported by the police departments of 70 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants for the first half of the years 1931-35. The variations may quite readily be seen by referring to chart 3.

Examination of the compilation shows decreases in murder, manslaughter, robbery, and auto theft. In connection with the rather substantial decrease in the number of murders during the first half of 1935, it should be noted that the decrease may be partially due to the fact that through the use of a supplementary homicide report it has been ascertained that in a number of instances justifiable or excusable homicides have been included in the reports as actual offenses of murder, with the result that they were subsequently eliminated from

ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FOR CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER - 70 CITIES; POPULATION 19,774,302

PERIOD COVERED - FIRST HALF: 1931-1935

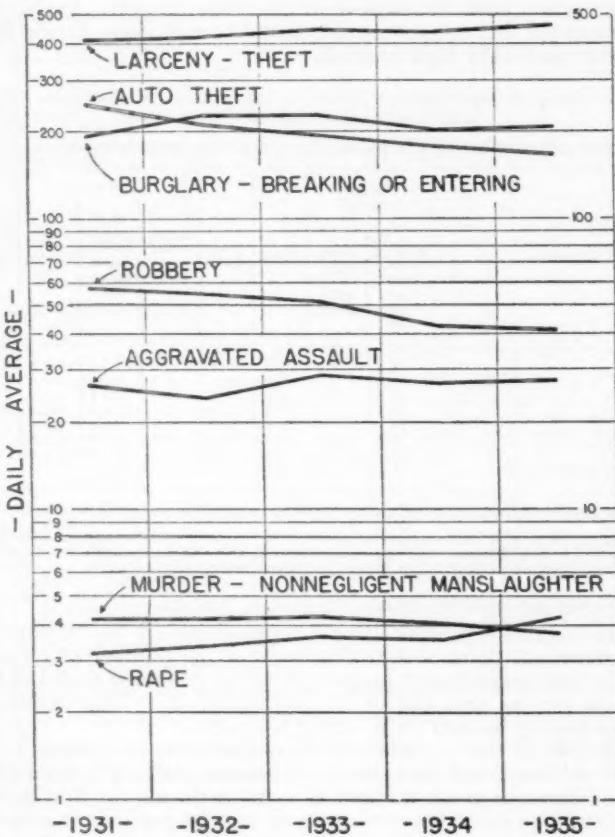


FIGURE 3.

the reports. Similarly, the marked reduction in the number of cases of manslaughter by negligence is undoubtedly due chiefly to changes in the procedure used in scoring cases of that type.

The number of cases of aggravated assault increased from 4,915 in 1934 to 5,034 in 1935 (2.4 percent). The number of serious assaults reported for the first half of 1935 is larger than for any other year since 1931, with the exception of 1933.

The compilation reveals substantial decreases in the robbery and auto theft groups; for robbery, from 10,547 in 1931 to 7,518 in 1935, a decrease of 28.7 percent; and for auto theft, from 45,910 in 1931 to 30,276 in 1935 (34.1 percent decrease).

The figure for burglary shows a slight increase as compared with 1934, and for larceny the increase is more substantial. Those figures may represent real increases in the number of such crimes committed. On the other hand, it is possible that they are the result of the maintenance of more complete records on the part of individual police agencies. To illustrate, there have been several instances in which it has been recently ascertained that the offense records had not included entries to represent the crimes which were immediately followed by arrests. Modifications in the records to include such cases would result in slight increases in the number of known offenses listed.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to June, inclusive, 1931-35*

[Total population 19,774,302, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slau- ghter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	752	732	566	10,547	4,879	35,557	75,297	45,910
1932	772	670	619	10,049	4,426	39,105	76,979	39,111
1933	785	492	662	9,440	5,245	38,937	81,637	35,742
1934	734	616	646	7,704	4,915	37,232	80,843	32,509
1935	686	1,440	787	7,518	5,034	37,813	84,066	30,276
Daily average:								
1931	4.2	4.0	3.2	58.3	27.0	196.4	416.0	253.6
1932	4.2	3.7	3.4	55.2	24.3	214.9	423.0	214.9
1933	4.3	2.7	3.7	52.2	29.0	215.1	451.0	197.5
1934	4.1	3.4	3.6	42.6	27.2	205.7	446.6	179.6
1935	3.8	1.24	4.3	41.5	27.8	208.9	464.5	167.3

¹ The large decrease in the number of offenses of negligent manslaughter reported for 1935 is undoubtedly due to a change in the procedure employed in scoring cases of that type.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

In table 4 there is presented information concerning the number of cities whose reports were employed in obtaining the crime rates for individual States as shown in table 5. The data are grouped according to the geographic location of the States, and according to the size of the communities represented. The number and size of cities whose reports were employed will serve as a guide in making comparisons based on the data appearing in table 5. In some instances

the rates are based on reports received from only 3 or 4 police departments. An examination of the data appearing in table 1 shows that the rates for the larger cities are higher than those for smaller communities. Therefore, it becomes important to determine the number and the size of the communities represented by the figures for a State before comparing them with the data for another. In cases where the crime rates are based on data from a very limited number of communities, the figures may be much different from what they would be if reports were available from all communities in the State. The compilation of complete data for individual States must necessarily await the participation in the project of all agencies exercising police powers.

Table 5 shows that the highest rates for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary occurred in the East South Central States, while the lowest figures for those offenses with the exception of burglary are shown for the New England States. The lowest rate for burglary occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. The West South Central States reported the highest figure for larceny, and the Pacific States the highest figure for auto theft. The lowest rates for those offenses occurred in the Middle Atlantic States.

TABLE 4.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1935

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 159 cities; total population, 5,512,589.	2	12	11	25	56	53	159
Middle Atlantic: 369 cities; total population, 17,846,439.	7	8	20	27	123	184	369
East North Central: 357 cities; total population, 15,223,545.	9	10	23	45	85	184	357
West North Central: 147 cities; total population, 4,222,270.	3	5	7	9	49	74	147
South Atlantic: ¹ 100 cities; total population, 3,936,216.	2	6	11	15	22	44	100
East South Central: 35 cities; total population, 1,692,812.	3	2	2	5	14	9	35
West South Central: 77 cities; total population, 3,083,889.	3	5	5	8	23	33	77
Mountain: 58 cities; total population, 1,084,504.	1	1	2	5	12	37	58
Pacific: 133 cities; total population, 5,185,481.	5	3	6	13	35	71	133
New England:							
Maine.....			1	1	6	8	16
New Hampshire.....			1	2	3	5	11
Vermont.....				1	2	7	10
Massachusetts.....	1	8	6	11	35	26	87
Rhode Island.....	1		2	4	4	4	15
Connecticut.....		4	1	6	6	3	20
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	3	4	4	10	41	73	135
New Jersey.....	2	1	6	9	28	49	95
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	10	8	54	62	139
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	5	3	3	14	25	57	107
Indiana.....	1	4	2	6	9	9	31
Illinois.....	1	1	7	10	24	30	82
Michigan.....	1	2	8	7	17	57	92
Wisconsin.....	1		3	8	11	22	45
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	2	1			10	22	35
Iowa.....	1		3	5	6	9	24
Missouri.....	1		2	2	9	13	27
North Dakota.....				1	3	5	9
South Dakota.....					4	4	8
Nebraska.....		1	1		6	10	13
Kansas.....	2	1	1	1	11	11	26
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....		1				2	3
Maryland.....	1			2	2	2	7
Virginia.....	2		1	4	5	12	24
West Virginia.....			2	2	2	8	14
North Carolina.....			4	3	7	7	21
South Carolina.....			2	1			3
Georgia.....		2			3	5	10
Florida.....	3		3	3	3	8	17
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	1		1	3	5	4	14
Tennessee.....	1	2			1	3	7
Alabama.....	1		1	1	2	2	7
Mississippi.....				1	6		7
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....			1	1	3	3	8
Louisiana.....	1		1	2	3	1	8
Oklahoma.....		2		2	8	20	32
Texas.....	2	3	3	3	9	9	20
Mountain:							
Montana.....				1	1	4	6
Idaho.....					1	3	4
Wyoming.....					2	1	3
Colorado.....	1		1	1	5	10	18
New Mexico.....				1	2	2	5
Arizona.....			1	1		5	7
Utah.....	1		1	1		9	11
Nevada.....					1	3	4
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1	2		2	8	3	16
Oregon.....	1			1	3	8	13
California.....	3	1	6	10	24	60	104

¹ Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to June inclusive, 1935*

Division and State	Criminal homicide				Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Manslaughter by negli- gence	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	0.4	1.1	3.9	9.8	6.4	133.6	225.5
Middle Atlantic.....	2.1	3.8	3.1	13.2	16.2	73.7	161.7
East North Central.....	2.3	1.4	3.8	64.2	19.4	175.7	375.1
West North Central.....	1.9	1.4	2.9	38.1	9.9	178.7	304.8
South Atlantic.....	6.4	2.5	3.3	44.4	73.3	220.8	543.5
East South Central.....	12.6	6.4	2.4	60.9	83.8	271.5	343.5
West South Central.....	5.7	2.3	2.9	41.3	37.8	266.4	637.0
Mountain.....	3.3	2.4	4.2	51.1	11.7	299.6	584.1
Pacific.....	2.1	2.9	4.7	29.6	15.7	251.6	567.7
New England:							
Maine.....	0	2.0	1.2	10.6	11.0	130.1	179.6
New Hampshire.....	0	5	6.6	3.0	2.0	66.8	150.8
Vermont.....	0	0	1.0	2.0	51.1	72.6	30.7
Massachusetts.....	.4	1.2	5.1	11.1	6.6	135.4	210.6
Rhode Island.....	.3	1.0	.8	4.2	6.2	113.2	283.6
Connecticut.....	.6	.8	2.5	10.6	6.1	162.3	284.3
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	2.1	4.7	3.4	7.7	13.7	44.8	193.4
New Jersey.....	2.1	5.3	2.4	18.6	27.3	173.2	219.7
Pennsylvania.....	2.2	1.3	3.0	21.9	16.4	87.7	116.4
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	3.5	1.3	2.4	50.6	20.3	188.1	457.0
Indiana.....	2.0	.6	3.3	45.0	23.9	185.0	477.6
Illinois.....	2.5	1.5	2.7	125.3	21.0	239.0	241.2
Michigan.....	1.6	2.1	7.9	21.3	20.2	105.9	462.7
Wisconsin.....	.2	.1	2.5	4.3	4.0	67.8	325.0
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	.4	.4	1.2	32.4	7.7	103.5	216.9
Iowa.....	1.3	4	1.9	30.3	2.8	160.9	405.0
Missouri.....	2.8	3.1	5.7	43.9	17.4	161.5	501.6
North Dakota.....	0	0	6.7	26.6	3.8	143.5	308.8
South Dakota.....	2.9	4.4	2.9	20.8	1.5	95.5	254.1
Nebraska.....	3.2	2	1.4	35.5	5.3	123.9	312.3
Kansas.....	2.9	1.4	1.4	50.6	11.2	209.7	588.1
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....	3.5	0	.9	12.4	26.5	162.8	321.2
Maryland.....	2.2	5	3.2	28.2	3.5	126.0	240.6
Virginia.....	6.9	4.1	8.3	36.7	124.8	266.6	805.7
West Virginia.....	3.9	1.4	1.8	21.1	26.5	172.4	365.1
North Carolina.....	8.5	4.8	3.5	27.2	239.7	239.0	417.7
South Carolina.....	6.2	0	.7	27.0	86.4	89.2	87.7
Georgia.....	7.7	1.8	1.8	11.4	41.0	195.1	737.4
Florida.....	12.2	1.9	1.5	48.5	53.3	331.6	715.2
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	9.3	4.8	2.4	69.3	88.8	326.8	581.9
Tennessee.....	14.5	8.2	2.8	96.8	106.1	227.6	190.9
Alabama.....	15.9	6.5	1.4	34.7	55.4	279.4	221.9
Mississippi.....	8.0	5.6	3.2	28.0	53.6	183.1	278.2
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....	8.5	9.1	2.3	67.4	30.1	319.6	582.6
Louisiana.....	6.9	2.6	1.2	24.4	42.8	128.2	271.4
Oklahoma.....	3.8	1.7	4.1	58.1	20.8	344.4	689.3
Texas.....	5.8	1.6	3.2	38.4	42.7	285.8	774.8
Mountain:							
Montana.....	6.0	3.0	1.5	10.4	7.4	66.9	562.4
Idaho.....	2.6	0	0	20.5	7.7	172.1	611.3
Wyoming.....	0	0	2.3	13.7	4.6	164.7	784.7
Colorado.....	3.1	1.6	2.8	73.1	9.4	322.2	525.7
New Mexico.....	3.3	0	3.3	24.7	3.3	254.9	773.1
Arizona.....	8.1	9.7	9.7	68.2	30.8	331.1	683.3
Utah.....	1.3	1.8	6.3	26.5	7.6	217.0	489.7
Nevada.....	2.7	0	5.4	43.3	8.1	302.9	1,060.0
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1.4	.7	1.4	39.8	21.0	350.9	618.0
Oregon.....	1.8	.5	1.4	45.4	6.8	359.8	750.5
California.....	2.3	3.6	5.8	28.8	15.6	219.7	537.3

¹ The rates for larceny—theft and auto theft are based on reports of 308 cities with a total population of 10,692,139.

² The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 356 cities with a total population of 14,924,645.

³ Includes report of District of Columbia.

⁴ The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 131 cities with a total population of 3,457,281.

⁵ The rates for larceny—theft and auto theft are based on reports of 134 cities.

⁶ The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 106 cities.

⁷ The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 15 cities.

⁸ The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 103 cities.

Data for Individual Cities

Crime data for the entire country are compiled and presented in table 1 of this bulletin so that persons interested in studying crime and the problems of law enforcement from a national viewpoint may have essential information concerning the amount of major crime in the urban portions of the United States. The problem encompasses the entire country and for its satisfactory solution nation-wide data are necessary. Similarly, officials and organizations interested in the crime problem, as it relates to a single State, need information concerning the extent of criminal activities in that commonwealth, and such information has been shown in table 5 of the bulletin. Due to the wide-spread activities of gangs of criminals, it is essential that the problem be studied as it relates to an entire State, or to groups of States, as well as to the country as a whole. Nevertheless, the problem of law enforcement is fundamentally local in character, and it is, therefore, desirable that there be available data regarding the amount of crime in individual communities. There is, accordingly, presented in the following tabulation information concerning the number of offenses reported by the police departments of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Those figures are presented here primarily for the purpose of making available to interested individuals and organizations in a single city data concerning the amount and types of crime perpetrated in their community. It will, of course, be of value for a single community to compare its crime rates with the average figures shown in table 1 of this publication. On the other hand, the Federal Bureau of Investigation desires to point out that comparisons between the figures of two or more cities should be made with caution. Just as peculiar local conditions may have a tremendous bearing upon the mortality rate, so similarly peculiar local conditions may cause the crime rates to be above or below average. In other words, in making comparisons with the average figures or with the figures of a single community, consideration should always be given to local conditions which may have a large amount of influence with regard to causing the amount of crime to be unduly large or unusually small. The most important type of comparison, so far as a single community is concerned, is the one which will disclose whether the amount of crime is increasing or decreasing in that particular community. This type of study is recommended to those who may desire to be of assistance in combating crime in their community.

Concerning the figures for manslaughter by negligence, it should be noted that there is at present a rather noticeable lack of uniformity in the preparation by individual police departments of the figures reported. In some instances, the reports include all cases of deaths resulting from automobile accidents, whereas in other instances automobile fatalities are not scored as cases of manslaughter by negligence unless the operator of the vehicle has been indicted by the grand jury. It appears probable that in some cases the operator of the vehicle, although guilty of criminal negligence, is not charged with negligent homicide but because of special local conditions is prosecuted under some other charge. In such cases, there may be a failure to report the case as negligent manslaughter. Figures included in supplementary homicide reports clearly demonstrate that in most cases of automobile fatalities the operators of the vehicles are

taken into custody, but in very few instances are indictments returned against them.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities, it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments, operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they are apparently compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 6.—Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1935

City	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio	3	2	7	34	49	240	54	420	116
Albany, N. Y.				6	18	85	14	164	60
Baltimore, Md.	4	2	15	57	5	554	174	748	905
Birmingham, Ala.	26	11	2	45	74	451	80	161	197
Boston, Mass.	3	10	18	66	38	337	245	602	836
Bridgeport, Conn.				5	2	125	33	182	106
Buffalo, N. Y.	2					185	40	362	310
Cambridge, Mass.			1	6	4	107	23	133	99
Canton, Ohio	4		2	38	19	196	(1)	216	30
Chicago, Ill.	56	29	41	2,003	452	4,774	955	3,479	1,769
Cincinnati, Ohio	17		18	64	96	353	147	1,021	277
Cleveland, Ohio	20	13	9	453	74	713	77	3,212	658
Columbus, Ohio	8	3	1	144	49	630	(1)	901	226
Dallas, Tex.	11	4	6	30	145	450	54	1,669	440
Dayton, Ohio	2		2	36	47	211	24	611	159
Denver, Colo.	8	1	1	124	18	636	(1)	665	195
Des Moines, Iowa				32		101	6	303	144
Detroit, Mich.	19	11	128	228	254	600	211	4,980	974
Duluth, Minn.				8		90	22	243	44
Elizabeth, N. J.	1			7	6	120	21	115	31
El Paso, Tex.	3		1	7	7	86	7	227	49
Erie, Pa.				9	8	143	13	76	63
Evansville, Ind.	2		6	10	6	76	14	248	103
Fall River, Mass.			3	7	1	141	17	94	34
Flint, Mich.	1	6	1	41		130	43	511	153
Fort Wayne, Ind.			1	12	1	111	22	240	58
Fort Worth, Tex.	8	2	3	20	8	262	15	541	127
Gary, Ind.	2		1	18	25	77	7	83	51
Grand Rapids, Mich.			5	8	3	146	24	278	91
Hartford, Conn.	1	2	2	3	13	185	45	416	68
Houston, Tex.	8		6	58	46	437	110	820	377
Indianapolis, Ind.	4			141	81	517	(1)	1,599	435
Jacksonville, Fla.	10	2	2	60	26	227	125	781	120
Jersey City, N. J.	2	8	3	8	110	66	(1)	51	122
Kansas City, Kan.	4		2	82	19	205	(1)	241	78
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	10		8	7	82	32	102	121
Long Beach, Calif.		1	1	14	10	282	49	408	111
Los Angeles, Calif.	23	(1)	67	228	111	1,736	515	2,142	1,407
Louisville, Ky.	12	8	2	87	108	590	128	843	258
Lowell, Mass.	1	1		4		46	4	60	26
Lynn, Mass.	1		5	16	2	164	64	207	48
Memphis, Tenn.	27	6	5	137	255	317	(1)	72	121
Miami, Fla.	4			27	69	210	(1)	126	166
Milwaukee, Wis.			1	12	14	201	63	1,292	281
Minneapolis, Minn.	1			49	21	435	85	213	645
Nashville, Tenn.	15	3	4	74	80	115	106	173	209
Newark, N. J.	5	32	1	67	116	636	(1)	1,018	538
New Bedford, Mass.		45		5	7	116	18	210	104
New Haven, Conn.			4	9	5	187	38	372	151
New Orleans, La.	16		2	49	94	157	68	174	140
New York, N. Y.	93	241	146	278	649	712	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norfolk, Va.	6		3	46	43	174	23	505	76
Oakland, Calif.	2	4	11	35	26	360	54	776	315
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4	1	5	60	39	355	(1)	479	133
Omaha, Nebr.	7			36	9	80	19	149	276
Pearl, Ill.	1		10	15	9	56	20	127	86
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	2	27	132	215	631	231	614	461
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	21	12	202	57	463	191	341	491
Portland, Oreg.	1		2	72	15	648	148	1,044	224
Providence, R. I.	1	1		16	10	175	26	312	48
Belling, Pa.			2	2	6	67	32	125	53
Richmond, Va.	5	3	15	24	229	390	93	947	171
Rochester, N. Y.	5	8	2	8	12	218	30	513	254
St. Louis, Mo.	20	12	31	154	80	491	(1)	2,107	463
St. Paul, Minn.	1	2	1	51	5	410	65	483	290
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	2	4	20	7	161	44	400	152
San Antonio, Tex.	4	3	7	62	73	352	160	629	331
San Diego, Calif.	3	1	4	10	7	93	43	264	173

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1935—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
San Francisco, Calif.	4	26	5	82	61	539	(1)	1,748	886
Scranton, Pa.	6	4	1	7	12	96	17	129	43
Seattle, Wash.	6	(?)	1	82	32	685	104	833	396
Somerville, Mass.				7	2	58	14	63	34
South Bend, Ind.		1		13		70	15	79	96
Spokane, Wash.				34	51	230	86	600	103
Springfield, Mass.	1	1	7		18	96	44	252	97
Syracuse, N. Y.		2	5	12	11	198	30	288	115
Tacoma, Wash.	1			16	1	123	16	204	108
Tampa, Fla.	3	2		7	24	65	16	148	39
Toledo, Ohio	4		6	66	27	228	107	(1)	223
Tulsa, Okla.	4	1	1	72	15	305	81	490	61
Utica, N. Y.		1	1	7	1	93	22	118	56
Washington, D. C.	16	12	2	142	53	803	316	1,418	705
Waterbury, Conn.				9	4	59	22	85	86
Wichita, Kans.				9	7	106	15	540	28
Wilmington, Del.	1		1	4	10	86	32	145	39
Worcester, Mass.				7	1	167	45	61	163
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	4	6	2	14	53	5	67	53
Youngstown, Ohio	1		1	54	24	136	11	267	108

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Not reported.

³ There were 40 cases of statutory rape reported for a single month.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1935

Comprehensive crime data for rural portions of the United States are not yet available. However, such data as have been obtained for the first half of 1935 are presented in table 7. As indicated, the compilation is based on reports received from 204 sheriffs, 7 State police units, and 91 village officers. Proportionately, there were fewer cases of robbery, larceny, and auto theft reported in the rural sections than in urban communities. However, for the remaining offense classes the proportion was higher for rural areas. For comparative purposes, the percentage distribution of urban and rural crimes are presented below.

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
	Total	100.0	Total	100.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	4.9	3.6
Larceny	51.3	47.4	Assault	3.1	3.7
Burglary	22.3	30.9	Rape	.5	2.1
Auto theft	17.2	10.8	Manslaughter	.4	.7
			Murder	.3	.8

In connection with the variation in the proportion of each type of offense, it should be observed that the maintenance of offense records as distinguished from arrest records is probably not universal as yet among sheriffs, with the result that some of the rural reports may be incomplete in the sense that they failed to include offenses reported to have been committed, which were not followed by arrests. On the other hand, it is encouraging to note that there is increased

interest in the development of complete records for rural portions of the country. In many instances, sheriffs have willingly assumed responsibility for obtaining county-wide criminal data. A slightly modified arrangement in Bibb County, Ga., provides for the maintenance by the Macon police department of complete crime data for the entire county.

TABLE 7.—*Offenses known, January to June 1935, inclusive, as reported by 204 sheriffs, 7 State police units, and 91 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	132	121	340	590	614	5,063	7,772	1,761

Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States

In table 8 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas, and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and persons from neighboring communities.

TABLE 8.—*Offenses known in United States possessions, January to June 1935*
[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County, population, 73,325; number of offenses known.....	2	3	4	—	9	20	3	93	8
Honolulu, city and county, population, 202,923; number of offenses known.....	11	7	6	12	17	430	57	1,063	111
Isthmus of Panama:									
Canal Zone, population, 39,467; number of offenses known.....	—	1	1	7	6	38	14	123	17
Puerto Rico:									
Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	139	73	30	20	973	260	38	2,060	42

Data from Supplementary Offense Reports

In the first quarterly bulletin of the current year there were included data compiled from the supplementary reports of known offenses contributed by the larger cities. Tabulations of a similar nature, based on reports of 23 cities with a total population of 10,474,397, are shown in tables 9, 9-A, and 9-B. The figures are based on reports which were apparently complete for all of the individual subclassifications listed. The period covered by the tables is from April to June, inclusive, of the current year.

Examination of the figures for robbery discloses that 57.7 percent of such crimes were committed on the city highways, and 39.7 percent were robberies of commercial establishments. Only 2.6 percent of the robberies reported were committed in private residences.

The compilation with reference to burglaries indicates that slightly less than half of them were committed in private residences. As to the time the burglaries were perpetrated, it appears that 78 percent of the total reported by the 23 cities included in this tabulation occurred at night, with 22 percent being committed in the daytime. However, it will be observed that 37 percent of the burglaries of residences occurred during the day, whereas only 7.8 percent of such crimes committed in other places took place in the daytime.

The figures for larceny—theft indicate that of a total of 16,321, there were 4,489 in which the value of the property involved was less than \$5. As to the type of the offense committed, table 9 shows that 210 were cases of pocket-picking and 564 were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 9.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, April to June, inclusive, 1935; 23 cities over 100,000*

[Total population 10,474,397, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible.....	97	Over \$50.....	1,973
Statutory.....	108	\$5 to \$50.....	9,560
Total.....	205	Under \$5.....	4,489
Robbery:		Total.....	16,321
Highway.....	1,749	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house.....	915	Pocket-picking.....	210
Oil station.....	253	Purse-snatching.....	564
Chain store.....	26	All other.....	15,547
Residence.....	75	Total.....	16,321
Bank.....			
Total.....	3,033		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	2,792		
Committed during day.....	1,677		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	4,690		
Committed during day.....	398		
Total.....	9,563		

Table 9-A shows that there were 5,804 automobiles reported stolen during the second quarter of 1935, and 5,542 recoveries. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles for the second quarter of 1935 is 95.5, as compared with 86.9 for the first 3 months of the year.

TABLE 9-A.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, April to June, inclusive, 1935; 23 cities over 100,000*

[Total population of 10,474,397, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	5,804
Number of automobiles recovered	5,542
Percentage recovered	95.5

The supplementary report of known offenses provides for the listing of information concerning the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered. That type of information is shown in table 9-B, with division according to the types of property involved. The total value of property stolen was \$3,305,561.82, and of that amount approximately 59 percent (\$1,965,981.22) was recovered. The value of stolen automobiles amounted to approximately 52 percent of the total value of all property stolen.

The figures regarding property recovered include all recoveries during the second quarter of 1935, even though the theft of some of the property occurred during a prior period. The value of property stolen, however, is limited to thefts occurring during the second quarter of 1935.

TABLE 9-B.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved. April to June, inclusive, 1935; 23 cities over 100,000*

[Total population of 10,474,397, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	\$480,066.09	\$52,105.15
Jewelry and precious metals	372,177.50	62,377.53
Furs	68,313.00	5,787.50
Clothing	187,412.72	41,222.38
Locally stolen automobiles	1,729,829.52	1,659,609.23
Miscellaneous	467,762.99	144,879.43
Total	3,305,561.82	1,965,981.22

Number of Police Department Employees, 1934

The issue of this bulletin for the first quarter of 1935 contained information regarding the number of police department employees during 1934 as reported for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Since that time, additional information has been received modifying the figures for the police department of Syracuse, New York. Accordingly, corrected figures are presented below:

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Syracuse, N. Y.	332	1.6

Data for individual cities with from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants are presented in table 10-A, and in table 10 may be found the average number of employees for five groups of cities, divided according to size. It is interesting to observe that the average figures for the groups of cities are the same as those for 1933, which were published in the issue of the bulletin for the third quarter of 1934.

The average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants for cities in group I, as shown in table 10, was obtained by ascertaining the total number of employees in the police departments of the 36 cities represented. This figure was then divided by the total population of those 36 cities (population data were taken from the 1930 decennial census). The data for the remaining groups of cities were compiled in a similar manner.

The information appearing in table 10 is also shown in chart 4.

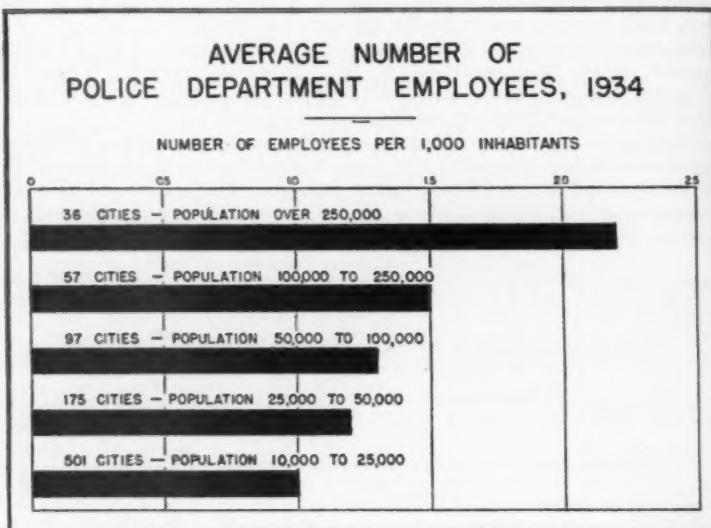


FIGURE 4.

TABLE 10.—*Average number of police department employees, 1934*

Population group	Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	Population group	Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants
GROUP I 36 cities over 250,000; total population, 28,514,404.....	2.2	GROUP IV 175 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,966,617.....	1.2
GROUP II 57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,640,968.....	1.5	GROUP V 501 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,507,011.....	1.0
GROUP III 97 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,294,875.....	1.3		

TABLE 10-A.—Number of police department employees, 1934
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Mobile, Ala.	100	1.5	Lincoln, Nebr.	67	0.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	75	1.6	Manchester, N. H.	118	1.5
Little Rock, Ark.	76	.9	Atlantic City, N. J.	234	3.5
Berkeley, Calif.	59	.7	Clifton, N. J.	56	1.2
Fresno, Calif.	64	1.2	East Orange, N. J.	110	1.6
Glendale, Calif.	65	1.1	Hoboken, N. J.	185	2.1
Pasadena, Calif.	104	1.4	Irvington, N. J.	63	1.1
Sacramento, Calif.	118	1.3	Paterson, N. J.	106	1.7
San Jose, Calif.	49	.8	Union City, N. J.	115	2.0
Pueblo, Colo.	41	.8	Binghamton, N. Y.	115	1.5
New Britain, Conn.	80	1.3	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	128	2.1
Macon, Ga.	73	1.4	New Rochelle, N. Y.	140	2.6
Savannah, Ga.	162	1.2	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	116	1.5
Berwyn, Ill.	45	1.0	Schenectady, N. Y.	180	1.9
Cicero, Ill.	20	1.1	Troy, N. Y.	181	2.5
Decatur, Ill.	45	.8	Albion, N. Y.	55	1.1
East St. Louis, Ill.	57	.8	Charlotte, N. C.	89	1.1
Evanston, Ill.	91	1.4	Durham, N. C.	55	1.1
Oak Park, Ill.	74	1.2	Greensboro, N. C.	47	.9
Rockford, Ill.	77	1.0	Winston-Salem, N. C.	85	1.1
Springfield, Ill.	90	1.2	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	88	1.0
East Chicago, Ind.	61	1.1	Hamilton, Ohio	99	.7
Hammond, Ind.	74	1.1	Lakewood, Ohio	57	.8
Terre Haute, Ind.	74	1.2	Springfield, Ohio	53	.8
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	54	1.0	Allentown, Pa.	101	1.1
Davenport, Iowa	85	1.1	Altoona, Pa.	61	.7
Sioux City, Iowa	91	1.1	Bethlehem, Pa.	57	1.0
Topeka, Kans.	67	1.0	Chester, Pa.	59	1.0
Covington, Ky.	82	1.0	Harrisburg, Pa.	108	1.3
Shreveport, La.	74	1.1	Johnstown, Pa.	65	1.0
Portland, Maine	133	1.0	Lancaster, Pa.	53	.9
Brockton, Mass.	100	1.6	McKeesport, Pa.	56	1.1
Lawrence, Mass.	123	1.4	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	96	1.1
Malden, Mass.	58	1.5	Park, Pa.	31	.9
Medford, Mass.	86	1.4	Pawtucket, R. I.	122	1.7
Newton, Mass.	131	2.0	Woonsocket, R. I.	88	1.7
Pittsfield, Mass.	57	1.1	Charleston, S. C.	139	2.3
Quincy, Mass.	140	1.9	Columbia, S. C.	73	1.4
Dearborn, Mich.	115	2.3	Austin, Tex.	53	1.0
Hamtramck, Mich.	98	1.7	Galveston, Tex.	70	1.3
Highland Park, Mich.	90	1.7	Port Arthur, Tex.	13	.3
Jackson, Mich.	59	1.1	Waco, Tex.	33	1.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	86	1.6	Roanoke, Va.	82	1.2
Lansing, Mich.	72	.9	Huntington, W. Va.	69	.9
Pontiac, Mich.	61	.9	Wheeling, W. Va.	80	1.3
Saginaw, Mich.	92	1.1	Kenosha, Wis.	63	1.3
Jackson, Miss.	48	1.0	Madison, Wis.	85	1.1
St. Joseph, Mo.	102	1.3	Racine, Wis.	65	1.0
Springfield, Mo.	54	.9			

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

Gadsden, Ala.	19	0.8	Orlando, Fla.	29	1.1
Tucson, Ariz.	38	1.2	St. Petersburg, Fla.	40	1.0
Fort Smith, Ark.	23	.7	West Palm Beach, Fla.	27	1.0
Alameda, Calif.	37	1.1	Columbus, Ga.	66	1.5
Alhambra, Calif.	40	1.4	Alton, Ill.	32	1.1
Bakersfield, Calif.	39	1.5	Aurora, Ill.	44	.9
Huntington Park, Calif.	33	1.3	Bloomington, Ill.	32	1.0
Inglewood, Calif.	20	1.0	Danville, Ill.	32	.9
Riverside, Calif.	59	2.0	Elgin, Ill.	32	.9
San Bernardino, Calif.	33	.9	Galesburg, Ill.	29	1.0
Santa Ana, Calif.	28	.9	Joliet, Ill.	47	1.1
Santa Barbara, Calif.	40	1.2	Maywood, Ill.	16	.6
Santa Monica, Calif.	50	1.3	Moline, Ill.	24	.7
Stockton, Calif.	53	1.1	Quincy, Ill.	44	1.1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33	1.0	Rock Island, Ill.	19	.5
Bristol, Conn.	31	1.1	Waukegan, Ill.	20	.6
Meriden, Conn.	112	2.0	Anderson, Ind.	43	1.1
Middletown, Conn.	16	.7	Elykhart, Ind.	37	1.1
New London, Conn.	49	1.7	Kokomo, Ind.	27	.8
Norwalk, Conn.	47	1.3	Lafayette, Ind.	35	1.3
Stamford, Conn.	90	1.9	Michigan City, Ind.	26	1.0
West Hartford, Conn.	66	2.6	Mishawaka, Ind.	25	.9
West Haven, Conn.	78	3.0	Muncie, Ind.	41	.9

TABLE 10-A.—Number of police department employees, 1934—Continued
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
New Albany, Ind.	15	0.6	Watertown, N. Y.	27	1.1
Richmond, Ind.	29	.9	White Plains, N. Y.	106	3.0
Burlington, Iowa	24	.9	High Point, N. C.	35	1.0
Clinton, Iowa	16	.6	Wilmington, N. C.	45	1.4
Council Bluffs, Iowa	26	.6	Fargo, N. Dak.	35	1.2
Dubuque, Iowa	39	.9	Barberton, Ohio	14	.6
Ottumwa, Iowa	14	.5	East Cleveland, Ohio	44	1.1
Waterloo, Iowa	32	.7	Elyria, Ohio	22	.9
Hutchinson, Kans.	25	.9	Lima, Ohio	28	.7
Lexington, Ky.	79	1.7	Lorain, Ohio	33	.7
Newport, Ky.	41	1.4	Mansfield, Ohio	25	.7
Paducah, Ky.	27	.8	Marion, Ohio	16	.5
Baton Rouge, La.	30	1.0	Massillon, Ohio	19	.7
Monroe, La.	36	1.4	Middletown, Ohio	27	.9
Bangor, Maine	42	1.5	Newark, Ohio	30	1.0
Cumberland, Md.	42	1.1	Norwood, Ohio	27	.8
Hagerstown, Md.	32	1.0	Portsmouth, Ohio	35	.8
Arlington, Mass.	55	1.5	Steubenville, Ohio	34	1.0
Beverly, Mass.	51	2.0	Warren, Ohio	29	.7
Brookline, Mass.	130	2.7	Zanesville, Ohio	29	.8
Chelsea, Mass.	67	1.5	Enid, Okla.	17	.6
Chicopee, Mass.	52	1.2	Muskogee, Okla.	32	1.0
Everett, Mass.	66	1.4	Salem, Oreg.	20	.8
Fitchburg, Mass.	55	1.4	Aliquippa, Pa.	19	.7
Haverhill, Mass.	80	1.6	Easton, Pa.	34	1.0
Revere, Mass.	42	1.2	Lower Merion Township, Pa.	100	2.8
Salem, Mass.	74	1.7	New Castle, Pa.	43	.9
Waltham, Mass.	68	1.7	Norristown, Pa.	31	.9
Watertown, Mass.	47	1.3	Sharon, Pa.	22	.8
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29	1.1	Washington, Pa.	17	.7
Battle Creek, Mich.	55	1.3	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	16	.5
Bay City, Mich.	50	1.1	Williamsport, Pa.	31	.7
Muskegon, Mich.	44	1.1	Central Falls, R. I.	36	1.4
Pontiac, Mich.	37	1.2	Cranston, R. I.	37	.9
Royal Oak, Mich.	22	1.0	East Providence, R. I.	25	.8
Wyandotte, Mich.	33	1.2	Newport, R. I.	63	2.3
Meridian, Miss.	31	1.0	Greenville, S. C.	50	1.7
Joplin, Mo.	24	.7	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	45	1.3
University City, Mo.	28	1.1	Abilene, Tex.	20	.9
Butte, Mont.	28	.7	Amarillo, Tex.	35	.8
Great Falls, Mont.	31	1.1	Brownsville, Tex.	13	.6
Nashua, N. H.	38	1.2	Corpus Christi, Tex.	18	.6
Bellefontaine, N. J.	32	1.2	San Angelo, Tex.	16	.5
Bloomfield, N. J.	62	1.6	Wichita Falls, Tex.	35	.8
Garfield, N. J.	36	1.2	Ogden, Utah	36	.9
Hackensack, N. J.	42	1.7	Burlington, Vt.	30	1.2
Kearny, N. J.	150	3.7	Danville, Va.	34	1.5
Montclair, N. J.	69	1.6	Lynchburg, Va.	50	1.2
New Brunswick, N. J.	43	1.2	Newport News, Va.	46	1.2
North Bergen, N. J.	71	1.7	Petersburg, Va.	31	1.1
Orange, N. J.	63	1.8	Portsmouth, Va.	39	.9
Plainfield, N. J.	62	1.8	Bellingham, Wash.	28	.9
West New York, N. J.	90	2.4	Everett, Wash.	27	.9
West Orange, N. J.	40	1.6	Clarksburg, W. Va.	25	.9
Woodbridge Township, N. J.	38	1.6	Parkersburg, W. Va.	23	.8
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	29	1.1	Appleton, Wis.	22	.9
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	.9	Eau Claire, Wis.	21	.8
Auburn, N. Y.	42	1.1	Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	1.0
Elmira, N. Y.	81	1.7	Green Bay, Wis.	39	1.0
Jamesstown, N. Y.	53	1.2	La Crosse, Wis.	42	1.1
Kingsport, N. Y.	37	1.3	Oshkosh, Wis.	42	1.0
Lackawanna, N. Y.	42	1.8	Sheboygan, Wis.	44	1.1
Newburgh, N. Y.	46	1.5	Superior, Wis.	58	1.6
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	54	1.3	West Allis, Wis.	38	1.1
Rome, N. Y.	30	.9			

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

Anniston, Ala.	18	0.8	Beverly Hills, Calif.	40	2.2
Dothan, Ala.	11	.7	Brawley, Calif.	9	.9
Fairfield, Ala.	6	.5	Burbank, Calif.	28	1.7
Phenix City, Ala.	7	.5	Burlingame, Calif.	15	1.1
Blytheville, Ark.	4	.4	Compton, Calif.	17	1.4
Jonesboro, Ark.	9	.9	Eureka, Calif.	19	1.2
North Little Rock, Ark.	26	1.3	Fullerton, Calif.	9	.8
Texarkana, Ark.	8	.7	Modesto, Calif.	16	1.2
Anaheim, Calif.	12	1.1	Monrovia, Calif.	17	1.6

TABLE 10-A.—Number of police department employees, 1934—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Ontario, Calif.	14	1.0	La Porte, Ind.	17	1.1
Palo Alto, Calif.	20	1.5	Logansport, Ind.	21	1.1
Pomona, Calif.	16	.8	Marion, Ind.	32	1.3
Redlands, Calif.	12	.8	Shelbyville, Ind.	4	.4
Richmond, Calif.	28	1.4	Vincennes, Ind.	13	.7
Salinas, Calif.	13	1.3	Whiting, Ind.	20	1.8
San Leandro, Calif.	10	.9	Ames, Iowa	9	.9
San Mateo, Calif.	15	1.1	Fort Dodge, Iowa	17	.8
Santa Cruz, Calif.	19	1.3	Fort Madison, Iowa	7	.5
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10	.9	Iowa City, Iowa	11	.7
South Gate, Calif.	19	1.0	Keokuk, Iowa	14	.9
South Pasadena, Calif.	10	.7	Marshalltown, Iowa	9	.5
Vallejo, Calif.	13	.9	Mason City, Iowa	22	.9
Ventura, Calif.	14	1.2	Newton, Iowa	6	.5
Whittier, Calif.	14	.9	Oaklahoma City, Kans.	7	.7
Boulder, Colo.	9	.8	Atchison, Kans.	10	.7
Fort Collins, Colo.	8	.7	Chanute, Kans.	13	1.0
Grand Junction, Colo.	7	.7	Coffeyville, Kans.	7	.7
Greeley, Colo.	10	.8	Dodge City, Kans.	22	1.4
Trinidad, Colo.	10	.9	El Dorado, Kans.	9	.9
Ansonia, Conn.	12	.6	Emporia, Kans.	10	.7
Danbury, Conn.	21	.9	Independence, Kans.	8	.6
East Hartford, Conn.	17	1.0	Lawrence, Kans.	12	.9
Naugatuck Borough, Conn.	30	2.1	Leavenworth, Kans.	22	1.3
Norwich, Conn.	38	1.7	Manhattan, Kans.	9	.9
Stratford, Conn.	15	.8	Newton, Kans.	5	.5
Wallingford, Conn.	23	2.1	Parsons, Kans.	12	.8
Willimantic, Conn.	20	1.7	Salina, Kans.	15	.7
Daytona Beach, Fla.	28	1.7	Fort Thomas, Ky.	7	.7
Gainesville, Fla.	9	.9	Frankfort, Ky.	13	1.1
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	1.2	Henderson, Ky.	15	1.3
Sanford, Fla.	4	.4	Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	1.1
Albany, Ga.	18	1.2	Middlesborough, Ky.	6	.6
Brunswick, Ga.	13	.9	Owensboro, Ky.	22	1.0
La Grange, Ga.	21	1.0	Alexandria, La.	25	1.1
Rome, Ga.	18	.8	Bogalusa, La.	10	.7
Waycross, Ga.	13	.8	Le Fayette, La.	8	.6
Boise, Idaho	18	.8	Lake Charles, La.	15	.9
Pocatello, Idaho	19	1.2	Auburn, Maine	15	.8
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1.0	Augusta, Maine	15	.9
Brookfield, Ill.	9	.9	Biddeford, Maine	17	1.0
Cairo, Ill.	10	.7	South Portland, Maine	10	.7
Calumet City, Ill.	10	.8	Waterville, Maine	11	.7
Caston, Ill.	6	.5	Westbrook, Maine	9	.5
Centralia, Ill.	9	.7	Frederick, Md.	17	1.2
Champaign, Ill.	15	.7	Salisbury, Md.	12	1.1
Chicago Heights, Ill.	18	.8	Adams, Mass.	13	1.0
East Moline, Ill.	6	.6	American, Mass.	9	.8
Elmhurst, Ill.	11	.8	Athol, Mass.	6	.6
Elmwood Park, Ill.	12	1.1	Attleboro, Mass.	28	1.3
Forest Park, Ill.	13	.9	Belmont, Mass.	39	1.8
Freeport, Ill.	17	.8	Braintree, Mass.	18	1.1
Harrisburg, Ill.	4	.3	Clinton, Mass.	8	.6
Harvey, Ill.	13	.8	Dedham, Mass.	15	1.0
Highland Park, Ill.	14	1.1	Easthampton, Mass.	12	1.1
Jacksonville, Ill.	12	.7	Fairhaven, Mass.	8	.7
Kankakee, Ill.	17	.8	Framingham, Mass.	23	1.0
Kewanee, Ill.	17	1.0	Gardiner, Mass.	17	.9
La Grange, Ill.	11	1.1	Gloucester, Mass.	39	1.6
La Salle, Ill.	10	.8	Greenfield, Mass.	14	.9
Mattoon, Ill.	10	.7	Leominster, Mass.	15	.7
Melrose Park, Ill.	14	1.3	Marlborough, Mass.	18	1.2
Mount Vernon, Ill.	5	.4	Melrose, Mass.	33	1.4
Ottawa, Ill.	12	.8	Methuen, Mass.	24	1.1
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	1.2	Milton, Mass.	30	1.8
Streator, Ill.	10	.7	Natick, Mass.	15	1.1
Urbana, Ill.	9	.7	Needham, Mass.	15	1.4
West Frankfort, Ill.	3	.2	Newburyport, Mass.	26	1.7
Wilmette, Ill.	15	1.0	North Adams, Mass.	26	1.2
Winnetka, Ill.	18	1.5	North Attleborough, Mass.	15	1.5
Bedford, Ind.	9	.7	Norwood, Mass.	20	1.3
Bloomington, Ind.	13	.7	Peabody, Mass.	40	1.9
Connersville, Ind.	10	.8	Plymouth, Mass.	13	1.0
Elwood, Ind.	11	1.0	Saucony, Mass.	13	.9
Frankfort, Ind.	12	1.0	Southbridge, Mass.	14	1.0
Goshen, Ind.	5	.5	Stoneham, Mass.	11	1.1
Huntington, Ind.	12	.9			

TABLE 10—A.—Number of police department employees, 1934—Continued
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Swampscott, Mass.	16	1.5	Cliffside Park, N. J.	22	1.4
Wakefield, Mass.	50	3.1	Cranford Township, N. J.	19	1.7
Webster, Mass.	32	2.5	Dover, N. H.	7	.7
Wellesley, Mass.	25	2.2	Englewood, N. J.	39	2.2
Westfield, Mass.	22	1.1	Glocester, N. J.	16	1.2
West Springfield, Mass.	24	1.4	Harrison, N. J.	48	3.1
Weymouth, Mass.	30	1.4	Hawthorne, N. J.	9	.5
Winchester, Mass.	21	1.7	Hillsdale Township, N. J.	23	1.4
Winthrop, Mass.	17	1.0	Linden, N. J.	48	2.5
Woburn, Mass.	18	.9	Long Branch, N. J.	38	2.1
Alpena, Mich.	8	.7	Lyndhurst Township, N. J.	22	1.5
Benton Harbor, Mich.	13	.8	Maplewood Township, N. J.	39	1.8
Zoar, Mich.	17	1.3	Morrison Township, N. J.	21	1.4
Escanaba, Mich.	11	.8	Neptune Township, N. J.	20	1.9
Ferndale, Mich.	22	1.1	Nutley, N. J.	30	1.5
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.	35	3.1	Parsippany Township, N. J.	15	.9
Holland, Mich.	9	.6	Phillipsburg, N. J.	15	.8
Iron Mountain, Mich.	7	.6	Pleasantville, N. J.	15	1.8
Ironwood, Mich.	16	1.1	Rahway, N. J.	23	1.4
Ironwood Park, Mich.	12	1.0	Red Bank, N. J.	18	1.5
Marquette, Mich.	10	.7	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	15	1.4
Menominee, Mich.	7	.7	Ridgewood, N. J.	30	2.5
Monroe, Mich.	18	1.0	Roselle, N. J.	17	1.3
Mount Clemens, Mich.	11	.8	Rutherford, N. J.	29	1.9
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	12	.8	South Orange, N. J.	35	2.6
Niles, Mich.	8	.7	South River, N. J.	11	1.0
Owosso, Mich.	12	.8	Summit, N. J.	27	1.9
River Rouge, Mich.	27	1.6	Teeneck Township, N. J.	30	1.8
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	11	.8	Union Township, N. J.	25	1.6
Traverse City, Mich.	7	.6	Weehawken Township, N. J.	61	4.1
Ypsilanti, Mich.	15	1.5	Westfield, N. J.	28	1.8
Albert Lea, Minn.	6	.6	Roswell, N. Mex.	7	.6
Austin, Minn.	14	1.1	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	7	.6
Brainerd, Minn.	5	.5	Batavia, N. Y.	16	.9
Faribault, Minn.	7	.5	Beacon, N. Y.	13	1.1
Hibbing, Minn.	32	2.0	Cohoes, N. Y.	28	1.2
Mankato, Minn.	14	1.0	Corning, N. Y.	14	.9
Rochester, Minn.	21	1.0	Cortland, N. Y.	12	.8
St. Cloud, Minn.	16	.8	Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	1.0
South St. Paul, Minn.	11	1.1	Endicott, N. Y.	11	.7
Virginia, Minn.	38	3.2	Floral Park, N. Y.	18	1.8
Winona, Minn.	19	.9	Freeport, N. Y.	32	2.1
Clarksville, Miss.	15	1.5	Fulton, N. Y.	17	1.4
Columbus, Miss.	8	.7	Geneva, N. Y.	17	1.1
Greenville, Miss.	14	.9	Glen Cove, N. Y.	29	2.5
Hattiesburg, Miss.	14	.8	Glens Falls, N. Y.	20	1.1
Laurel, Miss.	12	.7	Gloversville, N. Y.	19	.8
McComb, Miss.	7	.7	Hempstead, N. Y.	39	3.1
Natchez, Miss.	16	1.2	Herkimer, N. Y.	12	1.1
Vicksburg, Miss.	26	1.1	Hornell, N. Y.	14	.9
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	11	.7	Hudson, N. Y.	17	1.4
Hannibal, Mo.	19	.8	Irondequoit, N. Y.	6	.3
Independence, Mo.	14	.9	Ithaca, N. Y.	17	.8
Jefferson City, Mo.	15	.7	Johnson City, N. Y.	11	.8
Maplewood, Mo.	37	2.9	Johnstown, N. Y.	8	.7
Moberly, Mo.	9	.7	Kenmore, N. Y.	15	.9
St. Charles, Mo.	9	.9	Little Falls, N. Y.	7	.6
Sedalia, Mo.	10	.5	Lockport, N. Y.	25	1.1
Webster Groves, Mo.	15	.9	Lynbrook, N. Y.	30	2.5
Billings, Mont.	15	.9	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	27	2.3
Helena, Mont.	14	1.2	Massena, N. Y.	9	.8
Missoula, Mont.	14	1.0	Middletown, N. Y.	22	1.0
Beatrice, Nebr.	6	.6	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	26	1.4
Fremont, Nebr.	9	.8	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	13	.8
Grand Island, Nebr.	22	1.2	Olean, N. Y.	19	.9
Hastings, Nebr.	12	.8	Oneida, N. Y.	10	.9
Norfolk, Nebr.	11	1.0	Oneonta, N. Y.	12	1.0
North Platte, Nebr.	8	.7	Ossining, N. Y.	18	1.2
Reno, Nev.	26	1.4	Oswego, N. Y.	22	1.0
Berlin, N. H.	23	1.1	Peekskill, N. Y.	21	1.2
Clarendon, N. H.	5	.4	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	11	.8
Dover, N. H.	14	1.0	Port Chester, N. Y.	37	1.6
Laconia, N. H.	16	1.3	Port Jervis, N. Y.	18	1.8
Portsmouth, N. H.	18	1.2	Rensselaer, N. Y.	15	1.3
Bridgewater, N. J.	13	.8	Rockville Center, N. Y.	33	2.4
Burlington, N. J.	9	.8	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	21	1.6
Carteret, N. J.	19	1.4	Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	1.6

TABLE 10-A.—Number of police department employees, 1934—Continued
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
1.4	Concord, N. C.	15	1.3	Duquesne, Pa.	20	0.9
1.7	Elizabeth City, N. C.	11	1.1	Ellwood City, Pa.	9	.7
.7	Gaston, N. C.	19	1.1	Farrell, Pa.	13	.9
2.2	Goldboro, N. C.	13	.9	Franklin, Pa.	8	.8
1.2	Kinston, N. C.	15	1.3	Greensburg, Pa.	15	.9
3.1	Rocky Mount, N. C.	19	.9	Hanover, Pa.	5	.4
.8	Salisbury, N. C.	16	.9	Haverford Township, Pa.	30	1.7
2.3	Shelby, N. C.	9	.8	Homestead, Pa.	24	1.2
2.1	Statesville, N. C.	10	1.0	Jeannette, Pa.	5	.4
1.8	Thomasville, N. C.	7	.7	Kingston, Pa.	15	.7
2.1	Wilson, N. C.	16	1.3	Latreob, Pa.	8	.8
1.8	Bismarck, N. Dak.	6	.5	Lewistown, Pa.	4	.3
1.4	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	17	1.0	Mahanoy City, Pa.	5	.3
1.9	Minot, N. Dak.	14	.9	McKees Rocks, Pa.	14	.8
1.5	Alliance, Ohio	19	.8	Meadville, Pa.	11	.7
.9	Ashland, Ohio	8	.7	Moneses, Pa.	15	.7
.8	Ashatabula, Ohio	19	.8	Mount Carmel, Pa.	6	.3
1.3	Bellaire, Ohio	9	.7	Mount Lebanon Township, Pa.	16	1.2
1.3	Bucyrus, Ohio	8	.8	Munhall, Pa.	23	1.8
1.8	Cambridge, Ohio	8	.5	New Kensington, Pa.	18	1.1
1.4	Campbell, Ohio	12	.8	North Braddock, Pa.	18	1.1
2.8	Chillicothe, Ohio	17	.9	Oil City, Pa.	15	.7
1.3	Cochecton, Ohio	8	.7	Phoenixville, Pa.	8	.7
1.9	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	9	.5	Pittston, Pa.	20	1.1
1.9	Euclid, Ohio	23	1.8	Plains Township, Pa.	9	.6
2.6	Findlay, Ohio	14	.7	Plymouth, Pa.	15	.9
1.6	Fortoria, Ohio	7	.5	Pottstown, Pa.	17	.9
1.9	Fremont, Ohio	8	.6	Pottsville, Pa.	17	.7
1.8	Garfield Heights, Ohio	16	1.0	Shamokin, Pa.	8	.4
1.6	Ironton, Ohio	11	.7	Steelton, Pa.	8	.6
4.1	Lancaster, Ohio	11	.6	Stow Township, Pa.	12	.9
1.8	Marietta, Ohio	12	.8	Sunbury, Pa.	6	.4
.6	New Philadelphia, Ohio	6	.5	Taylor, Pa.	5	.5
.6	Niles, Ohio	7	.4	Turtle Creek, Pa.	11	1.0
.9	Painesville, Ohio	6	.5	Uniontown, Pa.	20	1.0
1.1	Parma, Ohio	9	.6	Vandergrift, Pa.	4	.3
1.2	Piqua, Ohio	9	.6	Waynesboro, Pa.	5	.5
.9	Salem, Ohio	6	.6	West Chester, Pa.	30	2.4
.8	Sandusky, Ohio	17	.7	Bristol, R. I.	8	.7
1.0	Shaker Heights, Ohio	24	1.3	North Providence, R. I.	3	.3
.7	Struthers, Ohio	7	.6	Warwick, R. I.	22	.9
1.8	Wooster, Ohio	7	.7	Westerly, R. I.	9	.8
2.1	Xenia, Ohio	7	.7	West Warwick, R. I.	10	.6
1.4	Ada, Okla.	7	.6	Greenwood, S. C.	21	1.9
1.1	Ardmore, Okla.	15	1.0	Rock Hill, S. C.	15	1.3
2.8	Chickasha, Okla.	12	.9	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	16	1.0
1.1	Lawton, Okla.	9	.7	Huron, S. Dak.	11	1.0
.1	McAlester, Okla.	9	.8	Mitchell, S. Dak.	9	.8
3.1	Okmulgee, Okla.	15	.9	Rapid City, S. Dak.	8	.8
1.1	Ponca City, Okla.	13	.8	Watertown, S. Dak.	7	.7
.9	Sapulpa, Okla.	10	.9	Bristol, Tenn.	8	.7
1.4	Shawnee, Okla.	16	.7	Johnson City, Tenn.	23	.9
.3	Astoria, Oreg.	10	1.0	Kingsport, Tenn.	13	1.1
.8	Eugene, Oreg.	12	.6	Brownwood, Tex.	12	.6
.8	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	13	.8	Corsicana, Tex.	12	.8
.7	Medford, Oreg.	7	.6	Del Rio, Tex.	7	.6
.9	Abingdon Township, Pa.	25	1.3	Denison, Tex.	9	.6
.6	Ambridge, Pa.	12	.6	Harlingen, Tex.	6	.5
1.1	Arnold, Pa.	5	.5	Lubbock, Tex.	14	.7
2.5	Beaver Falls, Pa.	10	.6	Pampa, Tex.	6	.6
.8	Bellevue, Pa.	10	1.0	Sherman, Tex.	12	.8
.8	Berwick, Pa.	6	.5	Sweetwater, Tex.	11	1.0
1.0	Bradford, Pa.	15	.8	Temple, Tex.	11	.7
1.4	Bristol, Pa.	6	.8	Texarkana, Tex.	13	.8
.8	Butler, Pa.	19	.8	Rutland, Vt.	13	.8
.9	Cannonsburg, Pa.	6	.5	Alexandria, Va.	31	1.3
.9	Carlisle, Pa.	8	.6	Charlottesville, Va.	21	1.4
1.0	Carnegie, Pa.	8	.6	Hopewell, Va.	17	1.5
1.2	Chambersburg, Pa.	9	.7	Staunton, Va.	14	1.2
1.0	Charleroi, Pa.	6	.5	Winchester, Va.	12	1.1
1.2	Cheltenham Township, Pa.	29	1.8	Aberdeen, Wash.	17	.8
.8	Clairton, Pa.	16	1.0	Bremerton, Wash.	8	.8
1.6	Coatesville, Pa.	14	1.0	Hoquiam, Wash.	8	.6
1.8	Connellsville, Pa.	12	.9	Olympia, Wash.	8	.7
1.3	Coronado, Pa.	10	.9	Port Angeles, Wash.	6	.6
2.4	Dickson City, Pa.	7	.6	Vancouver, Wash.	11	.7
1.6	Donora, Pa.	9	.6	Walla Walla, Wash.	14	.9
1.6	Dormont, Pa.	11	.8	Wenatchee, Wash.	12	1.0
1.6	Du Bois, Pa.	6	.5	Yakima, Wash.	22	1.0

TABLE 10—A.—Number of police department employees, 1934—Continued
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Bluffield, W. Va.	14	6.7	South Milwaukee, Wis.	10	6.9
Fairmont, W. Va.	18	.8	Stevens Point, Wis.	12	.9
Morgantown, W. Va.	18	.5	Two Rivers, Wis.	8	.8
Ashland, Wis.	9	.5	Watertown, Wis.	9	.8
Beloit, Wis.	20	.8	Waukesha, Wis.	15	.9
Cudahy, Wis.	12	1.1	Wausau, Wis.	10	.8
Janesville, Wis.	14	.6	Wauwatosa, Wis.	26	1.2
Manitowoc, Wis.	17	.7	Casper, Wyo.	16	1.0
Shorewood, Wis.	14	1.0	Cheyenne, Wyo.	14	.8

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 6 months of 1935, the Federal Bureau of Investigation examined 189,500 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The number of fingerprint records examined was somewhat larger than for the corresponding periods of prior years, which were as follows: 1934, 173,768; 1933, 159,493. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor necessarily as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It should be observed that the compilation of data from fingerprint records has been limited to cards representing arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. Records representing arrests for Federal violations or commitments to penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint records obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

Records representing arrests on serious charges were as follows:

Criminal homicide	3,117
Robbery	6,933
Assault	12,354
Burglary	17,728
Larceny (except auto theft)	26,775
Auto theft	5,606
Embezzlement and fraud	5,311
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	2,057
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,671
Rape	2,137
Narcotic drug laws	1,944
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	2,870
Driving while intoxicated	4,797
Gambling	2,486
Total	96,786

Of the 189,500 arrest records examined during the first 6 months of 1935, 12,525 (6.6 percent) represented females. Comparison with the first half of the years 1933 and 1934 indicates that the percentage of women arrested and fingerprinted in 1935 showed a decrease, the percentages being: 1935, 6.6; 1934, 6.9; 1933, 6.9. The women arrested were most frequently charged with larceny (2,093 cases). Other offenses frequently listed on the arrest records were: Prostitution and commercialized vice, 1,493; disorderly conduct, 965; assault, 882; vagrancy, 865. In addition, 292 women were charged with criminal homicide and 290 with robbery.

TABLE 11.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1-June 30, 1935*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	3,117	2,825	292	1.6	1.6	2.3
Robbery.....	6,933	6,643	290	3.7	3.8	2.3
Assault.....	12,354	11,472	882	6.5	6.5	7.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	17,728	17,465	263	9.4	9.9	2.1
Larceny—theft.....	26,775	24,682	2,093	14.1	13.9	16.7
Auto theft.....	5,606	5,519	87	3.0	3.1	0.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	5,311	5,027	284	2.8	2.8	2.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2,057	1,866	191	1.1	1.1	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2,671	2,454	217	1.4	1.4	1.7
Rape.....	2,137	2,137	—	1.1	1.2	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,280	787	1,493	1.2	0.4	11.9
Other sex offenses.....	2,345	2,070	275	1.2	1.2	2.2
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,944	1,680	264	1.0	1.0	2.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,870	2,803	67	1.5	1.6	0.5
Offenses against family and children.....	1,902	1,842	60	1.0	1.0	0.5
Liquor laws.....	5,330	4,833	497	2.8	2.7	4.0
Driving while intoxicated.....	4,797	4,696	101	2.5	2.7	0.8
Road and driving laws.....	986	972	14	0.5	0.5	0.1
Parking violations.....	6	6	—	(1)	(1)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1,885	1,847	38	1.0	1.0	.3
Disorderly conduct.....	8,229	7,264	965	4.4	4.1	7.7
Drunkenness.....	17,460	16,711	749	9.2	9.4	6.0
Vagrancy.....	13,045	12,180	865	6.9	6.9	6.9
Gambling.....	2,486	2,428	58	1.3	1.4	.5
Suspicion.....	24,050	22,380	1,670	12.7	12.6	13.3
Not stated.....	2,784	2,587	197	1.5	1.5	1.6
All other offenses.....	12,412	11,790	613	6.6	6.7	4.9
Total.....	189,500	176,975	12,525	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

The tabulation showing the ages of persons arrested and fingerprinted discloses, as heretofore, a large proportion of youthful offenders. Persons 19 years old (9,319) continued to outnumber those of any other single age group. There were 29,271 (15.4 percent) less than 20 years old; 42,321 (22.3 percent) between the ages of 20 and 24; and 34,018 (18 percent) between the ages of 25 and 29. This makes a total of 105,610 (55.7 percent) less than 30 years old.

A comparison of the proportion of 19-year-olds arrested during the first half of 1935 with the corresponding period of preceding years yields the following percentages: 1935, 4.9; 1934, 5.0; 1933, 5.2. On the other hand, the percentages for all persons less than 20 years of age are: 1935, 15.4; 1934, 15.1; 1933, 15.5. In other words, while there has been a decrease in the proportion of 19-year-olds arrested, there has been an increase during 1935 in the number of instances in which fingerprint cards were received reflecting the arrests of persons less than 19 years old, as compared with 1934.

TABLE 12.—Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1-June 30, 1935

Offense charged	Not known	Age												Total all ages						
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over		
Criminal homicide.....	6	6	5	14	40	84	101	121	110	136	120	125	697	497	405	272	200	270	3,117	
Robbery.....	3	19	16	135	270	428	545	476	513	623	445	429	1,450	778	600	224	118	81	6,933	
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	16	17	25	85	164	370	467	536	483	543	523	533	1,964	1,620	1,707	1,124	776	990	12,344	
Larceny—thief.....	23	233	263	1,010	1,386	1,574	1,419	1,044	915	831	756	2,808	1,707	1,121	663	412	415	17,728		
Auto theft.....	30	288	288	808	1,310	1,688	1,727	1,389	1,404	1,256	1,155	1,256	4,460	3,182	2,616	1,621	1,090	1,240	26,775	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11	22	70	336	565	614	580	445	375	333	270	246	808	488	241	116	47	30	5,706	
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing.....	4	2	4	5	13	26	62	113	103	119	130	162	168	970	887	806	656	468	525	5,311
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4	4	35	47	73	92	83	91	82	90	73	90	73	370	279	244	213	126	150	2,037
Rape.....	5	4	14	17	36	63	127	110	112	118	103	119	499	398	363	243	152	178	2,071	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	5	5	2	29	74	131	134	128	131	121	103	114	389	231	176	98	111	145	2,137	
Other sex offenses.....	3	3	5	18	42	67	71	109	157	177	141	166	366	247	150	77	84	2,280		
Narcotic drug laws.....	3	3	5	33	49	77	86	110	86	86	86	86	90	410	276	278	207	168	302	2,345
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.....	2	2	3	31	67	101	111	20	21	25	48	71	62	63	345	335	337	250	134	1,944
Offenses against family and children.....	3	8	5	3	1	3	11	20	29	47	53	75	85	388	343	343	213	153	199	2,870
Liquor laws.....	8	6	3	14	35	67	101	106	162	174	174	163	847	833	821	637	498	698	5,330	
Driving while intoxicated.....	8	8	2	6	15	49	76	100	140	158	158	203	935	792	728	565	394	468	4,797	
Road and driving laws.....	6	13	34	42	38	72	72	58	65	196	155	90	51	57	48	48	986	986		
Parking violations.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1	13	13	2	14	51	62	69	63	105	106	117	92	398	265	176	133	82	1,885	
Disorderly conduct.....	13	13	10	75	174	267	356	332	379	417	380	345	1,600	1,133	928	643	473	685	8,229	
Drunkenness.....	22	2	7	25	90	192	317	338	433	500	536	647	757	2,783	2,550	2,016	1,562	2,453	17,460	
Pregnancy.....	13	23	21	139	357	613	685	605	677	667	588	667	2,281	1,481	932	1,062	1,087	1,045	1,045	
Gambling.....	7	3	3	15	31	43	49	63	74	81	74	82	458	413	404	294	175	246	4,466	
Suspicion.....	44	126	114	329	607	1,013	1,192	1,366	1,278	1,163	1,156	1,240	3,334	2,505	1,632	1,108	1,265	2,050	24,050	
Not stated.....	4	11	15	39	80	107	127	111	127	139	123	150	394	348	196	135	159	2,734		
All other offenses.....	11	130	134	318	460	746	760	668	632	643	661	617	2,067	1,477	1,167	859	576	806	12,412	
Total.....	246	980	980	3,538	6,019	8,440	9,310	8,147	8,868	8,866	8,345	8,065	34,018	25,464	21,239	14,140	9,379	12,920	189,500	

Youths were most frequently charged with offenses of robbery, burglary, and larceny (including auto theft). For all crimes, persons under 25 constituted 37.7 percent of the total, but they numbered 54.8 percent of those charged with robbery, 60 percent of those charged with burglary, 46.8 percent of those charged with larceny, and 68.9 percent of those charged with auto theft.

In approximately 35 percent (66,026) of the cases, the records indicated that the persons involved had previously been in conflict with the law and their fingerprints had at that time been placed in the files of the Identification Division at Washington, D. C. In addition, there were 4,019 arrest records which bore notations indicating prior criminal activities of the persons represented, although there were no previous fingerprint cards on file at the Bureau. This makes a total of 70,045 arrest records containing some information concerning prior criminal histories. In 44,852 of those cases, the records showed that the persons had been convicted. This number constitutes 64 percent of the 70,045 cases in which there was any information available concerning prior criminal activities, and 23.7 percent of the total of 189,500 arrest records examined during the first half of 1935. The largest proportion of persons with records showing prior convictions was found among those currently charged with violation of the narcotic drug laws. Generally speaking, the percentage of previous convictions was substantially larger among those charged with offenses against property than among those charged with offenses against the person. Of the 44,852 previous convictions disclosed by the records, 26,915 were for the following major violations:

Criminal homicide.....	434	Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,463
Robbery.....	2,088	Rape.....	319
Assault.....	2,242	Narcotic drug laws.....	1,106
Burglary.....	5,341	Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	627
Larceny (except auto theft).....	8,957	Driving while intoxicated.....	560
Auto theft.....	1,596		
Embezzlement and fraud.....	1,385	Total.....	26,915
Stolen property (receiving, etc.).....	297		

It is believed significant to examine the charges currently placed against those whose records showed previous convictions for criminal homicide. Such an examination discloses that 13 of them were again booked for criminal homicide during the first half of this year. In addition, 27 were charged with robbery, 59 with assault, 34 with burglary, 54 with larceny and related offenses, 1 with forgery, 4 with rape, 2 with unlawful use of narcotics, 11 with carrying concealed weapons, and 5 with driving while intoxicated. The above serious violations totaled 210, and an examination of the charges placed against those with previous convictions for other types of serious offenses indicates that the majority of them were again during the first half of 1935 charged with violations of a similarly serious character.

TABLE 13.—Number with previous fingerprint records—arrests, Jan. 1–June 30, 1935

Offense charged	Total	Previous finger-print record	Offense charged	Total	Previous finger-print record
Criminal homicide.....	3,117	641	Offenses against family and children.....	1,902	455
Robbery.....	6,933	3,093	Liquor laws.....	5,330	1,465
Assault.....	12,354	3,624	Driving while intoxicated.....	4,707	1,005
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	17,728	6,323	Road and driving laws.....	986	212
Larceny—theft.....	26,775	9,273	Parking violations.....	6	2
Auto theft.....	5,606	1,892	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1,885	504
Embezzlement and fraud.....	5,311	2,189	Disorderly conduct.....	8,229	2,787
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2,057	558	Drunkenness.....	17,460	6,632
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2,671	1,053	Vagrancy.....	13,045	5,981
Rape.....	2,137	473	Gambling.....	2,486	569
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,280	799	Suspicion.....	24,050	9,146
Other sex offenses.....	2,345	527	Not stated.....	2,784	878
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,944	1,124	All other offenses.....	12,412	4,013
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....			Total.....	189,500	66,026
etc.....	2,870	834			

TABLE 14.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records—arrests Jan. 1–June 30, 1935

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	57.8	Assault.....	29.3
Vagrancy.....	45.8	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	29.1
Robbery.....	44.6	Liquor laws.....	27.5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	41.2	Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	27.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	30.4	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	26.7
Suspicion.....	38.0	Offenses against family and children.....	23.9
Drunkenness.....	37.9	Other sex offenses.....	22.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	35.7	Gambling.....	22.5
Larceny—theft.....	34.6	Rape.....	22.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	34.6	Road and driving laws.....	21.5
Disorderly conduct.....	33.9	Driving while intoxicated.....	21.0
Auto theft.....	33.7	Criminal homicide.....	20.6
Parking violations.....	33.3		
All other offenses.....	32.3		

¹ Only 6 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 15.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted, Jan. 1-June 30, 1935*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted									
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice
Criminal homicide.....	13	34	47	20	60	23	7	1	7	9
Robbery.....	37	205	136	310	370	118	20	18	56	14
Assault.....	69	102	373	266	326	68	40	37	33	21
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	34	185	168	317	1,049	222	60	36	120	26
Larceny—larceny.....	37	279	237	885	2,241	230	174	52	188	36
Auto theft.....	6	65	33	207	205	177	24	6	42	6
Embezzlement and fraud—Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing, forgesy and counterfeiting.....	5	38	39	79	235	51	20	6	163	9
Forgesy and counterfeiting.....	6	21	9	45	74	13	9	14	9	12
Robbery and commercialized vice.....	1	19	22	61	123	28	86	4	194	2
Possession and commercialized vice.....	4	10	22	33	60	13	6	2	8	22
Other sex offenses.....	2	13	23	16	48	4	7	1	3	127
Narcotic drug laws.....	3	13	19	28	50	6	5	2	7	9
Weapons, entrapping, etc., against family and children.....	2	27	11	50	126	10	20	1	22	5
Minor law.....	11	46	51	88	104	19	12	3	7	3
Driving while intoxicated.....	13	24	63	71	103	21	7	5	15	2
Parking violations.....	15	15	26	47	66	15	18	11	16	10
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	9	3	5	14	24	2	2	2	7	1
Disorderly conduct.....	2	7	22	1	1	16	9	1	7	2
Drunkenness.....	12	68	128	152	32	331	26	48	32	21
Vagrancy.....	14	119	234	287	554	78	94	15	97	27
Gambling.....	36	165	138	137	437	794	116	27	94	30
Suspicion.....	2	78	17	28	29	5	13	1	23	3
All other offenses.....	40	10	39	116	827	1,165	246	186	51	223
Total.....	434	2,089	2,242	5,841	8,957	1,596	1,385	297	1,463	319
										535
										402
										1,106
										627

TABLE 15.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted—Continued*

		Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
Offense charged at time of current arrest		Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Park-ing	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunk-ness	Vagrancy	Gam-blimg	Sus-picion stated	All other offenses	Total	
Criminal homicide.....		38	5	5	2	19	26	11	9	3	7	25	413	4,113	
Rabbit.....	16	95	13	19	21	131	20	9	10	10	66	91	2,080	2,634	
Burdenary—breaking or entering.....	29	155	30	32	37	165	239	14	18	20	43	228	6,030	6,634	
Larceny—thief.....	27	176	31	32	42	169	202	26	20	24	43	277	6,121	6,634	
Auto theft.....	61	247	31	34	69	301	368	64	36	24	8	71	6,630	6,634	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6	440	30	6	11	33	62	61	11	5	8	1,321	3,488	4,852	
Sonoma property, buying, receiving, possessing.....	29	60	19	19	15	16	18	8	4	5	11	60	2,776	3,488	
Rape and countefelting.....	13	36	7	3	7	13	35	15	2	2	2	18	304	4,852	
Rape, prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3	27	16	3	5	19	14	15	2	2	2	18	488	4,852	
Other sex offenses.....	3	11	3	2	7	26	20	20	2	2	3	19	338	4,852	
Narcotic drug laws—possession, carrying, passing, etc.....	4	86	25	6	4	7	49	21	47	14	4	7	38	846	4,852
Offenses against family and children.....	47	15	5	6	1	8	26	20	6	0	3	7	14	247	4,852
Liquor laws.....	8	301	15	4	4	11	38	14	6	3	1	8	25	878	4,852
Road and driving laws.....	1	78	96	4	16	34	31	18	4	5	1	26	652	4,852	
Furtive violations.....	1	12	3	9	9	14	9	1	2	2	1	6	133	4,852	
Other trade and motor vehicle laws.....	2	22	7	11	14	21	4	2	2	3	1	18	287	4,852	
Disorderly conduct.....	13	69	23	6	14	204	107	22	6	7	88	1,817	4,852		
Drunkenness.....	41	227	122	35	39	1,940	345	12	26	12	175	4,040	4,852		
Drunkary.....	32	151	32	1	8	386	828	18	20	16	191	4,040	4,852		
Jamming.....	1	32	1	3	4	26	17	44	2	2	13	294	4,852		
Not stated.....	56	280	38	27	1	60	370	603	30	60	35	832	6,931	4,852	
All other offenses.....	54	103	30	9	13	117	163	103	25	12	188	204	2,839	4,852	
Total.....	440	2,320	560	244	5	453	2,321	4,511	3,448	246	225	436	2,172	44,852	

In 138,470 cases the fingerprint cards represented whites. The remaining records were distributed as follows: Negro, 43,147; Indian, 724; Chinese, 504; Japanese, 101; Mexican, 5,493; all others, 1,061. The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each per 100,000 in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes in the United States, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 536 were arrested and finger-printed during the first half of 1935, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 185, and for foreign-born whites 98. In other words the proportionate number of Negroes arrested was more than 5 times as great as the number of foreign-born whites and almost 3 times the number of native whites. Figures for individual types of offenses may be found in the following tabulations:

TABLE 16.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, Jan. 1—June 30, 1935*

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Japan- ese	Mexi- can	All others	
Criminal homicide.....	1,959	1,058	10	3	4	67	16	8,117
Robbery.....	5,113	1,596	14	4	5	145	71	6,933
Assault.....	6,815	4,938	50	14	5	386	146	12,354
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	12,896	4,196	54	2	4	472	102	17,728
Larceny—theft.....	18,758	7,065	87	6	8	757	94	26,775
Auto theft.....	4,802	638	16	—	—	127	23	5,006
Embezzlement and fraud.....	4,659	501	11	4	4	32	10	5,311
Stolen property; buying, receiving, pos- sessing.....	1,581	438	1	2	—	27	8	2,057
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2,370	226	10	3	1	27	4	2,671
Rape.....	1,587	415	13	2	2	96	22	2,137
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,672	545	5	3	—	38	17	2,280
Other sex offenses.....	1,929	341	9	7	2	39	18	2,345
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,184	246	4	219	14	145	52	1,944
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,626	1,076	6	22	2	91	47	2,870
Offenses against family and children.....	1,655	188	3	—	1	47	5	1,902
Liquor laws.....	3,428	1,762	24	6	1	100	9	5,330
Driving while intoxicated.....	4,200	327	28	—	12	209	21	4,797
Road and driving laws.....	675	246	3	1	2	53	6	986
Parking violations.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1,403	368	7	1	4	85	17	1,885
Disorderly conduct.....	5,750	2,059	66	—	5	301	50	8,229
Drunkenness.....	13,754	2,595	110	—	6	954	38	17,460
Vagrancy.....	9,792	2,526	62	14	10	560	81	13,045
Gambling.....	1,491	910	1	29	1	39	15	2,486
Snatching.....	17,646	5,746	83	7	5	454	106	24,050
Not stated.....	2,158	537	16	8	1	50	14	2,784
All other offenses.....	9,582	2,492	31	44	9	192	62	12,412
Total.....	138,470	43,147	724	504	101	5,403	1,061	180,500

TABLE 17.—Number of arrests of negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, Jan. 1–June 30, 1935

[Rate per 100,000 of population, excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide.....	2.4	2.6	13.2
Robbery.....	6.8	1.8	19.7
Assault.....	7.8	11.1	61.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	18.0	4.6	52.2
Larceny—theft.....	23.7	10.6	87.9
Auto theft.....	6.9	.9	7.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6.2	3.8	7.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	1.8	2.5	5.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3.2	1.4	3.2
Rape.....	2.0	1.4	5.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2.4	.9	6.8
Other sex offenses.....	2.4	2.3	4.2
Narcotic drug laws.....	1.6	.6	3.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2.0	2.1	13.4
Offenses against family and children.....	2.1	1.6	2.8
Liquor laws.....	3.9	6.3	21.0
Driving while intoxicated.....	5.8	2.6	4.1
Road and driving laws.....	1.0	.4	3.1
Parking violations.....	(1)		
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1.8	1.0	4.6
Disorderly conduct.....	7.6	5.6	25.6
Drunkenness.....	19.0	8.7	32.2
Vagrancy.....	13.8	5.1	31.4
Gambling.....	1.9	1.8	11.3
Suspicion.....	23.4	9.5	71.5
Not stated.....	2.9	1.5	6.7
All other offenses.....	12.9	7.3	31.0
Total.....	185.4	96.0	536.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per 100,000.

At the end of June 1935, there were 5,078,566 fingerprint records and 6,216,697 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 6 months of 1935, more than 48 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 2,336 were identified through fingerprint records during the same period, and the interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives.

As of June 30, 1935, there were 8,479 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Bureau.

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